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PPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/024,950	12/19/2001	Bernd Eilers	30014200-1014	6597
26263 7	590 10/12/2005		EXAM	INER
SONNENSCHEIN NATH & ROSENTHAL LLP			BARQADLE, YASIN M	
P.O. BOX 061			APTIPUT	D. 1000 1410 (D.00
WACKER DRIVE STATION, SEARS TOWER			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
CHICAGO, IL 60606-1080			2153	

DATE MAILED: 10/12/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

<b>б</b>	,					
	Application No.	Applicant(s)				
	10/024,950	EILERS ET AL.				
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit				
	Yasin M. Barqadle	2153				
The MAILING DATE of this communication app Period for Reply	The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address Period for Reply					
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.  - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.  - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.  - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).  Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).						
Status						
1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 15 J	<u>uly 2005</u> .					
2a) ☐ This action is <b>FINAL</b> . 2b) ☑ This	·					
3) Since this application is in condition for allowa	nce except for formal matters, pro	osecution as to the merits is				
closed in accordance with the practice under E	Ex parte Quayle, 1935 C.D. 11, 4	53 O.G. 213.				
Disposition of Claims						
4) Claim(s) is/are pending in the application.						
4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdra	4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdrawn from consideration.					
5) Claim(s) is/are allowed.						
, ,	6) Claim(s) <u>1-48</u> is/are rejected.					
•	7) Claim(s) is/are objected to.					
8) Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.						
Application Papers						
9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examine	er.					
10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.						
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).						
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).  11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.						
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119						
12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).  a) All b) Some * c) None of:  1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.						
2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No						
3. Copies of the certified copies of the price	rity documents have been receiv	ed in this National Stage				
application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).						
* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.						
		,				
Attachment(s)						
1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)	4) Interview Summary Paper No(s)/Mail D					
3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)		Patent Application (PTO-152)				
Paper No(s)/Mail Date	o) [_] Other					

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## Response to Amendment

1. The amendment filed on July 15, 2005 has been fully considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Claims 1-48 are presented for examination.

## Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1-48 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Mukaiyama et al U.S Patent No. (6631407) in view of Nishida U.S. Patent No. (5619697).

As per claim 1, Mukaiyama et al teach a method in a data processing system (fig. 1) having a client (clients 30 and device 10) and a server (management server 20), the method for

remote processing at the client, the client having a first component of a service application (Java supporting browser application/ downloaded applet) the server having a second component of the service application (fig. 7, web server part 22 uses java applet class applications and html document files), the method comprising the steps of:

receiving from the server a request to execute the first component (the server send html data s including an applet tag causing the client device to execute the device detailed screen display process col. 4, lines 10-17 and col. 9, lines 48-67);

initiating execution of the first component based on the received request (the client web browser is instructed to execute a downloaded displaying applet col. 9, lines 48-67);

after initiating execution of the first component, instructing the server to initiate execution of the second component (client requests the execution for files stored at element 25 of the server col. 9, lines 32-67 and col. 11, lines 24-38);

receiving a completion indicator from the server (col. 9, lines 32-67 and col. 11, lines 24-38); and

terminating execution of the first component module responsive to receipt of the completion indicator (change notifying packet and termination notifying message is sent col.

9, lines 32-67 and col. 11, lines 24-38. see also col. 12, lines 15-53).

Although Mukaiyama et al shows substantial features of the claimed invention including a Web server sending a notification committing request and a termination notifying message to a client, he does not show explicitly an indication that a second component in the server has terminated execution. Nonetheless, this feature is well known in the art and would have been an obvious modification of the system disclosed by Mukaiyama et al, as evidenced by Nishida USPN. (5619697). In analogous art, Nishida whose invention is about An interprocessor communication for performing message communication between processors and multi-processor real time system for communicating among a plurality of processors at real time with the inter-processor communication system, disclose a client and a server are operated in a plurality of processors, a client executing a subroutine call to utilize the function of the server as a service. Thereafter, a request message is sent from the client to the server to request the service of the server, and the client is set to a ready state. Thereafter, the service is executed and completed in the server. Thereafter, a response

is sent from the server to the client to inform the completion

of the service, and the completion of the service executed in the server is confirmed in the client. [Col. 2, lines 24-33]. Giving the teaching of Nishida, a person of ordinary skill in the art would have readily recognized the desirability and the advantage of modifying Mukaiyama et al by employing the system of Nishida in order to synchronize the processing of events and the transmission of processed results between a client and a server in a real time.

As per claim 2, Mukaiyama et al teach the method of claim 1, further comprising the steps of:

receiving a user command to execute the service application (col. 9, 32-67); and

requesting the server to send the request to execute the first component (col. 9, 32-67 and col. 10, lines 1-17).

As per claim 3, Mukaiyama et al teach the method of claim wherein the server request includes an identifier of the second component of the service application (col. 9, 32-67 and col. 10, lines 1-17).

As per claim 4, Mukaiyama et al teach the method of claim 1, further comprising the steps of:

determining whether the first component and the second component are available for execution (col. 5, lines 31-54 and col. 9, lines 1-47).

As per claim 5, Mukaiyama et al teach the method of claim 1, wherein:

the request to execute the first component is included in a web page with a URL identifying the second component (col.3, lines 5-37 and col. 11, 56-63);

the server is instructed to initiate execution of the second component by returning the URL to the server (col. 9, lines 44-65 and col. 11, lines 29-63), and

the received completion indicator from the server is included in a response to the returned URL from the client col. 9, lines 44-67 and col. 11, lines 29-63).

As per claim 6, Mukaiyama et al teach the method of claim 1, wherein the server is a web server (fig. 7, web server part 22).

As per claim 7, Mukaiyama et al teach the method of claim 1, wherein the first component comprises one of a plug-in and an applet, which is executed by loading a web page in a browser application executed at the client, and wherein the second

component comprises a servlet scripted at the server (col. 4, lines 10-29 and col. 11, lines 42-62).

As per claim 8, Mukaiyama et al teach the method of claim 1, wherein the service application comprises at least one application selected from the group consisting of a print operation, a visualization operation, a storing operation a rendering operation, a mathematical operation, and a logical operation (fig. 4 and col. 5, lines 31-44)

As per claims 9, 18,27, 46 and 48, these claims have similar limitations as claim 1 and 5 combined. Therefore, they are rejected with the same rationale.

As per claim 10, 19,28, 45, and 47, these claims have similar limitations as claim 1 above. Therefore, they are rejected with the same rationale.

As per claims 37 and 40, these claims are directed to a client data processing system with similar limitations as claim 1 above. Therefore, they are rejected with the same rationale. Mukaiyama et al further teach a memory and a processing unit (see figs. 1 and 3 and 6).

As per claims 41 and 44, these claims are directed to a server data processing system with similar limitations as claim 1 and 9 above. Therefore, they are rejected with the same rationale.

Mukaiyama et al further teach a memory and a processing unit (see figs. 1 and 3 and 6).

As per claims 2,11 and 20, Mukaiyama et al teach the invention, further comprising the steps of:

receiving a user command to execute the service application (col. 9, 32-67); and

requesting the server to send the request to execute the first component (col. 9, 32-67 and col. 10, lines 1-17).

As per claims 3,12 and 21, Mukaiyama et al teach the invention, wherein the server request includes an identifier of the second component of the service application (col. 9, 32-67 and col. 10, lines 1-17).

As per claims 4,13 and 22, Mukaiyama et al teach the invention, further comprising the steps of:

determining whether the first component and the second component are available for execution (col. 5, lines 31-54 and col. 9, lines 1-47).

As per claims 14 and 23, Mukaiyama et al as modified teach the invention, wherein:

the request to execute the first component is included in a web page with a URL identifying the second component (col. 3, lines 5-37 and col. 11, 56-63);

the server is instructed to initiate execution of the second component by returning the URL to the server (col. 9, lines 44-65 and col. 11, lines 29-63), and

the received completion indicator from the server is included in a response to the returned URL from the client col. 9, lines 44-67 and col. 11, lines 29-63).

As per claims 6,15 and 24, Mukaiyama et al teach the invention, wherein the server is a web server (fig. 7, web server part 22).

As per claims 7,16 and 25, Mukaiyama et al teach the invention, wherein the first component comprises one of a plug-in and an applet, which is executed by loading a web page in a browser application executed at the client, and wherein the second component comprises a servlet scripted at the server (col. 4, lines 10-29 and col. 11, lines 42-62).

As per claims 8,17 and 26, Mukaiyama et al teach the invention, wherein the service application comprises at least one application selected from the group consisting of a print operation, a visualization operation, a storing operation a rendering operation, a mathematical operation, and a logical operation (fig. 4 and col. 5, lines 31-44).

## Conclusion

The prior made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Yasin Barqadle whose telephone number is 571-272-3947. The examiner can normally be reached on 9:00 AM to 5:30 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Glenn Burgess can be reached on 571-272-3949. The fax phone numbers for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned are 703-872-9306 for regular communications and 703-746-7238 for After Final communications.

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Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is 703-305-3900.

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Yasin Barqadle

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KRISNA LIM PRIMARY EXAMINER